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A Comprehensive and Complete  
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HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
With which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADING REPORT  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
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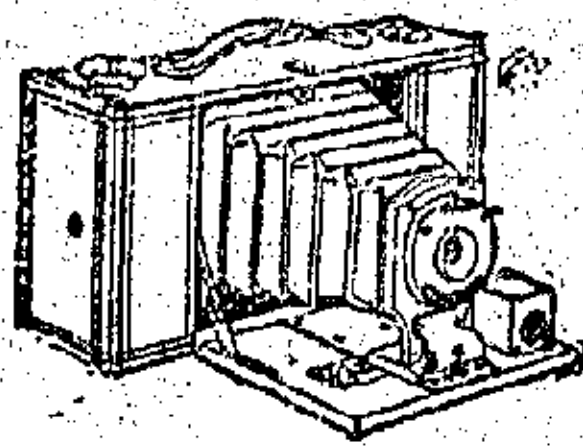


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The exact times of departure can always be ascertained at the Office of the Company or  
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## INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.  
WE HAVE THIS DAY authorized Mr.  
HANS SCHONHERR to Sign  
our Firm's name per Procuration.  
CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Hongkong and China, 1st March, 1911.

NOTICE.  
I, the Undersigned, have THIS DAY acquired  
the Business of the BALTIMORE  
HOTEL and appointed Mrs. R. WHITE as  
Manageress thereof until further notice. I shall  
not, however, be responsible for any Debt con-  
tracted by her or any one else in any employ  
without my consent in writing.  
Dated this 14th day of February, 1911.  
LI SING.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.  
FROM March 1st, the Offices of this Com-  
pany will be located in the KING'S  
BUILDING, CONNAUGHT ROAD.  
ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1911.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.  
THE NINETEENTH HALF-YEARLY  
DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DE-  
BENTURES (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG  
CLUB, Payable on FRIDAY, the 31st March,  
1911, will be held at the Club House at 11 o'clock  
a.m. on FRIDAY, the 17th March, 1911.  
Bearing of Debentures are invited to attend  
the drawing.  
By Order.  
JAMES CRAIK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1911.

TRY OUR  
CORNED PORK  
AND  
CORNED BEEF.

Pickled by our European Butcher on the  
premises.

THE  
DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

JUST UNPACKED!  
A Splendid Assortment of  
LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

50 STYLES.  
VARIOUS PRICES.  
All British Manufacture.  
Call Early before we are Sold Out.  
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Hongkong, 28th February, 1911.

NEW CARTRIDGES.  
BY popular English Manufacturers. In  
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SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED  
SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6, \$7 and  
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and AIR GUNS in Variety.  
Inspection Invited.  
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1906.

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Matron in attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.  
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

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HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS HOTEL.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (it  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hotel at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
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HOTEL.  
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.  
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly  
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Large and Airy Rooms, Hot, Cold, and Showers  
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Public Bars and Billiard Rooms. CUISINE  
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN  
SUPERVISION. Sanitary Arrangements of  
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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.

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Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort  
Fine View of the Harbour.  
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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

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33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the  
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Telephone 126  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.  
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

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Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.



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WATSON'S *** COGNAC, Gold Capsule ... ..	23
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D-VERY FINE PALE OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule ...	35
E-FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY, Gold and White Capsule ... ..	40
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ROUILLEREAU'S CHAM- PAGNE LIQUEUR ... ..	40

FINE PALE COGNAC (Marie Brizard & Roger's) ... ..	\$20 80
S. O. F. V. O. COGNAC (Marie Brizard & Roger's) ...	64 80
VERY FINE LIQUEUR COGNAC, 60 Years Old (Marie Brizard & Roger's) ...	100 00

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news column should be addressed to THE  
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Correspondents must forward their names  
and addresses with communications ad-  
dressed to the Editor, not for publication  
but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be  
written on one side of paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications  
that have already appeared in other papers  
will be inserted.

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## BIRTH.

On the 5th inst. at 31, Wong Nei Chong  
Road, the wife of E. W. DAWSON, of a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEGU ROAD G  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 6TH, 1911.

It is unfortunate that at a time when the  
Representative of Portugal at Peking is  
again in negotiation with the Chinese  
Government with the object of securing  
a settlement of the vexed question of the  
boundaries of Macao that occasion has been  
given for the little demonstration of force  
referred to in the notes from our Macao  
correspondent which we published on  
Saturday. Chinese telegrams report that  
the Portuguese *Chargé d'Affaires* is actually  
on the way to Macao for the purpose of re-  
opening the negotiations which were  
"interrupted" two years ago, when Sir  
JOACHIM MACHADO and the Chinese  
Commissioner, after protracted discussion  
in Hongkong, failed utterly to reach an  
agreement. Presumably the present negotia-  
tions are to be with H.E. the Viceroy of  
Canton. It may also be presumed that the re-  
opening of negotiations implies a willingness  
on both sides to abate their claims to some  
extent in the hope of reaching a settlement  
of a question which, since the *Tai-ping* war  
affair, has been a growing source of trouble.  
The latest incident which has called forth a  
little howl of foreboding from Portugal and  
brought four Chinese river gunboats into the vicinity  
of Macao to watch events, relates to what  
the Macao authorities regard as "neutral  
territory," or a sort of buffer strip  
between Macao and China. It is

denied by the Chinese authorities, we  
understand, that any "neutral zone"  
ever existed. They point out that all  
this so-called neutral ground is beyond  
the Porto do Cerco, which the Macao  
authorities regard as marking the limit of  
Portuguese territory, and the Chinese back  
up their contention by asking why the  
so-called neutral zone does not extend for  
an equal distance on the Portuguese side  
of their boundary marks. It appears that  
the Chinese authorities sold or leased a  
large plot in this so-called neutral zone to a  
Chinaman for the sum of twenty thousand  
dollars, and as it was the purchaser's  
intention to cultivate it, he marked off his  
plot with a low wall or palisade. The  
Portuguese authorities protested against  
this erection, but as the Chinese do not  
admit that there is a neutral zone, they  
apparently paid no heed to the demand  
for the demolition of the hedge or wall  
as it is variously called. Consequently  
with a view to insisting on the preservation  
of this belt of land as a neutral zone the  
Government of Macao on Friday and Satur-  
day last took steps to demolish the struc-  
ture, Chinese female labour being employed  
for the purpose, owing, it is said, to men  
not being procurable for the job. At the  
same time the Portuguese fort, in the  
vicinity was reinforced in readiness for any  
emergency that might arise. Happily there  
was no fighting to be done, but the  
incident is one about which much will  
doubtless be heard in connection with  
the negotiations which are about to  
be re-opened for the delimitation of the  
boundary. It is much to be regretted that  
the Chinese Government did not see its way  
to refer the dispute to the Hague Arbitra-  
tion Tribunal when this course was suggested  
two years ago by the Portuguese Special  
Commissioner. However, a settlement  
obtained by friendly negotiation between  
representatives of the two Powers is likely  
to be regarded as more satisfactory by both  
sides, and it is to be hoped that the  
confidence which inspires the re-opening of  
the interrupted negotiations will be justified  
by the results. How far the growing  
frequency of these international disputes has  
been responsible for the declining trade of  
the port it is not easy to say, but it is  
notorious that business is leaving the  
Colony, and if the tendency continues it  
will not be long before Macao ceases  
to be a trading centre even for dried  
fish, which seems to be the only trade  
of importance now left to the Colony.  
Six firms engaged in this trade, we learn,  
have recently transferred to another port  
in the Delta. At the same time Macao is  
losing favour as a residential district for  
wealthy Chinese, who are being attracted  
to the new port of Hengchow which it is now  
recognised can never become a port of  
commercial importance, but is being  
steadily developed as a residential district  
for the class of Chinese who have heretofore  
been attracted to Macao. The future of  
Macao is by no means bright, but a settle-  
ment of the irritating boundary dispute  
might do much towards arresting the ten-  
dency to decay and inspire some hope in a  
revival of its prosperity.

Quarantine regulations have been proclaimed  
against Taku and Tientsin.

At the European Y.M.C.A. to-night Mr. A.  
H. Harris will deliver a lecture on "Chinese  
History."

The members of the Institution of Engineers  
and Shipbuilders of Hongkong hold their  
annual dinner on Saturday next.

Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council  
in connection with the Hongkong Volunteer  
Reserves are published in the current *Gazette*.

At the Magistracy on Saturday Mr. E. R.  
Hallifax ordered a Chinese to pay a fine of \$25  
for being in unlawful possession of a quantity  
of opium.

Dr. Neville Bradley, of Pakhoi, will conduct  
the Christian Union meeting which will be held  
as usual this evening at Rutherford Hall, St.  
Stephen's College, at 5.30.

The Admiralty have given permission for the  
appointment of Major H. O. Evans, R.M.L.I.,  
as senior intelligence officer at Hongkong being  
extended until September next.

At the Magistracy on Saturday a native who  
was found guilty of selling dynamite and  
detonators without a licence of Mataukok was  
ordered to pay a fine of \$25.

The news of the death of Mr. A. A. Gutierrez  
will be learned with regret by a large circle  
of friends in the Colony. Deceased, who was  
about 48 years of age, was chief clerk in the  
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, in which institu-  
tion he has been employed for upwards of thirty  
years. Mr. Gutierrez was a prominent and  
respected member of the Portuguese community,  
and leaves a widow for whom much sympathy  
is felt in her sad bereavement. Deceased was  
interred in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at  
Happy Valley yesterday, numerous friends at-  
tending to pay their last tribute of respect.

The German cruiser *Scharnhorst* and *Leipzig*,  
arrived in Hongkong yesterday.

A notification appears in the *Gazette* that at the  
expiration of three months, unless cause is shown  
to the contrary, the Sun Hing Steamship Co.,  
Ltd., will be struck off the Register, and the  
Company will be dissolved.

An Indian watchman appeared before Mr.  
Hallifax at the Magistracy on Saturday on a  
charge of stealing \$15.46 worth of clothing  
from Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., and  
the hearing of the case was adjourned until this  
morning.

## COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF  
AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

The twenty-fourth ordinary annual meeting  
of shareholders of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., was held at the  
office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,  
Ltd., on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. E. Kewick  
presided, and there were present: Sir Paul  
Chater, J. W. C. Bonnar, G. Frieland, W.  
Logan, G. H. Medhurst, D. K. Moss, H. A.  
Sikla (directors), Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (sec-  
retary), Messrs. A. B. Ough, E. D. Haskell,  
T. F. Hough, Ho Fook, W. Hatton Potts,  
R. Packham, F. C. Barlow, E. Jones Hughes,  
P. R. Wolff, W. S. Brown, J. Robinson and  
A. E. Griffin.

The Secretary having read the notice  
convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—With  
your permission I will take the Report and  
Accounts as read. The profit on working again  
shows an improvement on the previous year,  
notwithstanding that our earnings remained  
practically the same. This result is due to  
measures of economy which have continued to  
be enforced, and which were commenced three  
years ago when it became evident that the Com-  
pany's establishment, enlarged year by year to  
meet what appeared at the time to be the  
growing trade of the port, was in reality  
more than sufficient for the reduced  
business which actually eventuated. Two items  
in the Accounts perhaps need explanation, viz.,  
the transfer of \$50,000 from Reserve Fund  
and \$40,000 from Insurance Fund. You will  
remember that after the typhoon of 1906 we  
wrote up the book value of Wharves, Light-  
ers, &c., by the amount spent on replacing those  
which were destroyed—a course we at that time  
felt justified in following on account of the low  
value at which they stood in the books. The  
final payments on account of typhoon damage  
having now been made, these transfers become  
necessary for the purpose of re-adjusting book  
values to a figure as nearly as possible to-day's  
true values; by which is meant, original cost  
after writing off 5 per cent. annually for depre-  
ciation. The Kowloon-Canton Railway is a  
factor which should some day affect us very con-  
siderably; and if the joint interests of  
ourselves and the Railway are treated  
in a broad-minded manner, we shall certainly  
be able to facilitate the bringing of large inward  
freights to the line, while on the other hand we  
are in a position, if we receive due considera-  
tion from the Government, to deal with  
export cargo efficiently and cheaply. But it  
should be a *sine qua non* that the Government  
meet us as generously as possible in laying in-  
sidings to our wharves and thereby conducing  
to the benefit of all concerned. This is a  
matter which must have the very earnest  
attention of your directors. I fear, I hope it  
is without grounds, a disposition on the part  
of the Authorities to utilise the large and costly  
Hankow Reclamation—paid for, out of  
Railway funds—for the purpose of wharves and  
warehouses in competition with ours, even  
possibly to the extent of establishing  
Government godowns, and this at our  
expense. I say advisedly at our expense,  
because we have paid for our own, we are  
also being heavily taxed for the Govern-  
ment's reclamation, and further expenditure  
thereon for wharfage purposes would put us in  
the final and desperate position of paying for  
our own execution. We are all aware that the  
day of monopolies is passing, and we do not  
look for exclusive nursing, but in view of the  
fact that it is Hongkong money and energy  
that has built up our undertaking, we cannot  
be considered unreasonable in asking that the  
Hongkong Government should give us a full  
measure of its support. (Hear, hear.) Our  
business is essentially one which prospers with  
the prosperity of the port and *vice versa*. We  
have all had bad times lately, and when you  
take that, and the typhoon visitation into mind,  
I think you will agree with me that our  
secretary and manager has done exceedingly  
well in showing results which enable us to  
declare a 5 per cent. dividend. (Hear, hear.)

There being no questions,

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the  
report.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded, and the motion was  
adopted.

On the motion of Mr. HUTTON POTTS,  
seconded by Mr. HASKELL, Messrs. J. W.  
Bonnar and H. A. Sikla were re-elected directors.

Captain UNSWORTH proposed that Messrs.  
Potts and Gordin be re-elected auditors.

Mr. PACKHAM seconded.

Mr. BARLOW—I beg to suggest that one  
professional accountant be added to the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN—Will anyone second that?

No one seconded.

The CHAIRMAN—I am afraid that as there  
is no seconder I must put the original proposi-  
tion.

The motion was then carried.

The CHAIRMAN—The only other thing I  
think it is to tell you that dividend warrants may  
be had on application on and after Monday. I  
thank you for your attendance.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message  
Copyright Ordinance, 1882.]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE REPORTED BOXER  
RISING.

PEKING, March 5th.

It is alleged that Boxerism is  
officially unknown in Peking,  
and the report of a Boxer rising  
probably emanates from the re-  
cent activities of the Yellow Sky  
sect whose members professed im-  
munity from plague and power to  
cure those who were attacked by it.  
The sect is most active at Changchun  
where certain Japanese, yielding to the  
solicitations of a leader of the sect,  
allowed an attempt to cure the  
plague by the agency of mystic rites.  
The death of both the patient and the  
practitioner entailed considerable  
discredit upon the sect which dis-  
persed. The reports that poisoned  
wells caused the plague is attributed  
to the same sect.

## AMERICANS AND JAPAN.

Tokyo, March 5th.

The American Peace Society of  
Japan has signalled its inception by  
a series of resolutions passed with a  
view to correcting the inaccuracies  
which appeared in an article written  
by Mr. Melville Stone, head of the  
American Associated Press, for the  
"Geographic Magazine." The  
Society also expects to obtain an  
acknowledgment that the article was  
a series of mis-statements and an in-  
justice to the reputation of foreigners  
in Japan.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

ANTI-FOREIGN AGITATION IN  
NORTH CHINA.

## ANOTHER BOXER RISING EXPECTED.

London, March 4th.

A message from St. Petersburg  
states that there is a growing anti-  
foreign agitation in Mukden.

Proclamations have been published  
urging the extermination of Europeans.

A telegram from Vladivostok says  
that a Boxer rising is expected.

LATER.

The anti-foreign agitation at  
Mukden is growing.

## THE LATE DR. JACKSON.

## THE CHINESE SOLATIUM.

LONDON, March 5th.

Mrs. Jackson, mother of the late  
Dr. Jackson, who died of plague at  
Mukden, has presented to the Medical  
College at Mukden the sum of  
\$10,000 which she received from the  
Viceroy of Manchuria.

## ILLNESS OF LORD CREWE.

LONDON, March 5th.

Lord Crewe was taken seriously ill  
while dining with Lord Morley.  
The nature of the illness is gastric  
trouble. The latest bulletin states  
that his Lordship is progressing  
satisfactorily.

BETTERING THE RUSSIAN  
PEASANT.

LONDON, March 4th.

The Tsar has issued a Rescript  
stating that he intends to complete the  
work of Alexander the Second by  
transforming the peasants into land-  
owners.

## ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION.

BRITISH SLOOP DETAINS JAPANESE  
SCHOONER.

London, March 4th.

A message from Fanning Islands  
states that the British sloop "Alger-  
ine" has detained the Japanese  
schooner "Tzuga Maru," the latter  
having admitted that she had landed  
thirteen Japanese on Christmas  
Island.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

LEAGUE CRICKET.	
Remnants (9 wickets) ... ..	93
Police ... ..	63
K.O.Y.L.I. ... ..	181
Civil Service ... ..	49

FOOTBALL.	
H.K.F.C. ... ..	0
Naval Yard ... ..	3
E.E. ... ..	2
K.O.Y.L.I. (Right Half) ... ..	0
E.G.A. ... ..	1
K.O.Y.L.I. (Left Half) ... ..	4

## CRICKET.

KOWLOON v. REMNANTS.  
This match, played on Saturday at King's  
Park, resulted in a win for the visitors by 43  
runs. Scores—

KOWLOON.	
A. O. Brown, b. Warburton ... ..	0
A. R. Brown, b. Warburton ... ..	0
F. Sattou, b. Warburton ... ..	0
L. T. Ross, b. Warburton ... ..	0
F. J. de Rome, b. Warburton ... ..	2
F. J. de Rome, b. Warburton ... ..	1
D. J. Macdonald, c. b. Shields ... ..	0
E. H. Amey, c. b. Cooke ... ..	4
L. M. Mott, b. Shields ... ..	0
W. Weaver, c. b. Shields ... ..	0
R. E. Spargo, not out ... ..	8
Extras ... ..	7
Total ... ..	83

Bowling Analysis.	
Warburton ... ..	7
Waterhouse ... ..	2
Shields ... ..	7
Cooke ... ..	3
Donnelly ... ..	3
Total ... ..	22

REMNANTS.	
G. A. Cooke, b. de Rome ... ..	12
W. Waterhouse, c. Brett, b. Weaver ...	8
C. F. Shackleton, c. Weaver, b. de Rome	8
C. T. Ross, b. Brett ... ..	15
W. E. Warburton, b. de Rome ... ..	6
E. J. Saunders, c. Weaver, b. de Rome	16
Maas, c. b. Spargo ... ..	23
Cheeseman, b. de Rome ... ..	1
L. M. Mott, b. de Rome ... ..	1
W. E. Donnelly, not out ... ..	33
Shields did not bat.	
Total (for 9 wickets) ... ..	137

Bowling Analysis.	
Weaver ... ..	11
de Rome ... ..	18
Brett ... ..	6
Brown ... ..	3
Spargo ... ..	2
Total ... ..	40

CHAIKINGOW v. POLICE.  
This League match was played on Saturday  
and resulted in a win for the C.C.C. after a close  
finish as per scores—

CHAIKINGOW.	
L. A. Ross, b. Kerr ... ..	10
G. A. Hancock, b. Kerr ... ..	20
W. H. Vissah, c. McEwen, b. Kerr ...	7
E. Bass, b. Kerr ... ..	0
H. L. Briggs, b. Kerr ... ..	0
W. E. Briggs, c. Cooper, b. Hoggarth ...	6
R. A. Carruth, b. Kerr ... ..	1
H. H. Taylor, b. Kerr ... ..	9
E. Paster, c. McHardy, b. Kerr ... ..	0
Y. D. Mott, b. Hoggarth ... ..	0
P. Currie, not out ... ..	15
Extras ... ..	4
Total ... ..	72

Bowling Analysis.	
Kerr ... ..	11
Hoggarth ... ..	10
Total ... ..	21

POLICE.	
P. P. J. Wodehouse, c. b. Taylor ... ..	14
W. Cooper, c. Taylor, b. Paster ... ..	0
W. Pitt, b. Currie ... ..	21
W. Kent, c. Carruth, b. Taylor ... ..	2
W. McHardy, b. Currie ... ..	0
G. Hoggarth, run out ... ..	0
A. C. Langley, c. Briggs, b. Taylor ...	14
A. W. Briggs, c. Cooper, b. Hoggarth ...	6
J. Kerr, not out ... ..	0
A. Reynolds, c. J. Briggs, b. Taylor ...	0
K. MacLennan, run out ... ..	0
Extras ... ..	5
Total ... ..	63

Bowling Analysis.	
Currie ... ..	8
Paster ... ..	3
Taylor ... ..	7
J. Briggs ... ..	5
Total ... ..	23

H.K.C.C. "A" v. K.O.Y.L.I.  
These teams met in a League match on the  
ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club on  
Saturday, when the Club team defeated the  
soldiers by ten runs. For the K.O.Y.L.I.  
Sergeant Booth knocked together a useful 64  
and Lance-Corporal Dempsey 46. To the  
Club's total the Rev. Payne contributed 49,  
Pearce 46 and E. Hancock 40. Scores and  
analysis follow—

K.O.Y.L.I.	
Pte. Clegg, c. Payne, b. Harrison ... ..	46
L. Cpl. Dempsey, c. Thurstield, b. Pearce ...	64
L. Cpl. Dempsey, c. Thurstield, b. Pearce ...	4
Sgt. Booth, c. Thurstield, b. Hancock ... ..	64
L. Cpl. Priestland, c. Pearce, b. Payne ... ..	13
Sgt. Munro, c. Leith, b. Payne ... ..	13
L. Cpl. Bond, c. Leith, b. Hancock ... ..	5
L. Cpl. Lambart, not out ... ..	20
L. Cpl. Mansell, c. Lang, b. Payne ... ..	1
Pte. Kilcayne, c. Payne, b. Harrison ... ..	1
Pte. Hall, c. Moore, b. Payne ... ..	7
Extras ... ..	7
Total ... ..	181

Bowling Analysis.	
Harrison ... ..	4
Payne ... ..	11
Leith ... ..	3
Hancock ... ..	12
Pearce ... ..	5
Total ... ..	35

KOWLOON.	
A. A. Claxton, c. Bond, b. Mansell ... ..	1
T. U. Pearce, c. Booth, b. Mansell ... ..	46
S. S. Moore, c. Bond, b. Dempsey ... ..	18
F. Harrison, c. Moore, b. Mansell ... ..	5
A. R. Low, c. Munro, b. Mansell ... ..	5
Ber. Payne, not out ... ..	49
R. Hancock, c. Munro, b. Kilcayne ... ..	40
Dr. Atkinson, b. Kilcayne ... ..	13
A. C. Lang, b. Dempsey ... ..	6
A. C. Leith, b. Dempsey ... ..	2
R. P. Thurstield, c. Kilcayne, b. Dempsey	4
Extras ... ..	7
Total ... ..	191

Bowling Analysis.  
Dempsey ... .. 17  
Mansell ... .. 16  
Kilcayne ... .. 6  
Total ... .. 29

CIVIL SERVICE v. E. E.  
This match played on Saturday resulted in a  
easy win for the League champions. Scores—

CIVIL SERVICE.	
J. McEwen, c. O'Brien, b. Tavorner ...	0
R. E. O. Bird, c. Walker, b. Tavorner ...	0
H. Tillman, c. Walker, b. Tavorner ...	0
H. Tillman, c. Walker, b. Tavorner ...	0
H. A. Cox, b. Tavorner ... ..	0
J. Ling, b. Tavorner ... ..	0
A. Pilo, c. b. Addison ... ..	11
H. T. Jackson, b. Tavorner ... ..	5
E. Dawson, not out ... ..	0
J. Mackay, b. Addison ... ..	5
P. Heathcote, b. Tavorner ... ..	3
Extras ... ..	7
Total ... ..	49

Bowling Analysis.	
Addison ... ..	10
Tavorner ... ..	10
Total ... ..	20

Maj. Taylor, c Jackson, b Bird	18
Cpl. Camplin, c Cox, b Bird	2
Capt. Bell, c Dawson, b Cox	30
Rev. Foster Egg, c Dawson, b Cox	4
Cpl. Taverner, b Cox	8
Capt. Addison, b MacKay	13
Cpl. Osman, not out	23
Pte. Crow, c Bird, b MacKay	29
Pte. Riley, c sub, b Ling	5
Sap. Sturdy and Sap. Walker did not bat.	
Extras	7



## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The typhoons about which we have received notice during the week have not had any apparent effect on the Colony further than the disturbance of our atmosphere, bringing to an end the long spell of glorious weather and introducing the damp clammy days associated with Spring here. Still, it has to be realised that rain is much needed. The reservoirs are low and the grass is no longer green.

Several local companies seem to be watching the Government with considerable apprehension. They fear the advent of the Government in attempting to do work which the companies think should be left to them, and competition of this kind is not appreciated. The Hon. Mr. Kewick, presiding at the "Dock" meeting on Monday, regretted the action of the Government in setting up a repairs workshop as not only being unnecessary and extravagant, but also depriving the Dock Company of a share of work which they might reasonably expect. The same gentleman presiding at the meeting of the Wharf and Godown Company voiced the apprehension that the Company might have the Government as a competitor, a prospect which is anything but pleasing. Had the Government undertakings been successful in the past there might have been some justification for entering on new enterprises, but as the experience has been the reverse it is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail in the future, and that *Punch's* advice to those about to marry will be set upon in respect of certain visionary schemes which we hope will not materialise.

When one remembers the *enami* which is so characteristic of Hongkong the continued success of the Flower Show in our midst must be regarded as surprising indeed. A few enthusiasts have managed to rouse a certain amount of interest in the cultivation of the beautiful in nature and the useful, but I am afraid that as long as people prefer tennis courts to flower or vegetable gardens the development of the exhibition under the auspices of the Horticultural Society is not likely to be remarkable.

The nuisance about which Mr. Looker complains in the Press as existing near his residence has, I am told, served a useful purpose. The small in question is not only long established, but it is distinctive, and it so happens that when the weary wayfarer on the Peak is seeking to find his way home under cloudy conditions—such as after a good dinner when the polar star is not in view and the hillside is enveloped in mist—this small serves as a guide. When it assails the nostrils of the belated European he knows exactly where he is. It is like a compass by which he can take his bearings. One gentleman in discussing the subject became quite indignant at the prospect of its removal. What, he asked, does Mr. Looker propose to put in its place? Such is the influence of a week of the Follies.

Most of my readers are aware of the movement started at Home whereby the Maries subscribe for a present to the Queen. The scheme was mooted by the Duchess of Montrose, herself a Mary, and related to the beautiful Queen of Scots, whose "four Maries" formed a pretty episode in the stirring life of that unfortunate Queen. I see that the movement has spread to Singapore. Why should not the Maries of Hongkong also join? There are plenty of Maries, Maries, Maries, etc., to raise a respectable sum amongst them. Perhaps some of our local ladies interested will give the scheme the necessary start. I see the Georges are also invited to share in a coronation gift to the King. They ought to be proud of the opportunity. Lloyd George might like to head the list.

I see that attempts have been made to obtain American subscriptions to the Hongkong University, but without success. Why not try our old friend Carnegie? He might come forward with a scholarship for these Europeans whose birth here makes them ineligible for his bursaries in Scotland.

The selfishness of the average young Englishman is the plaint of a lady writer in one of the *Home* journals. She suggests that the young English bachelor is spoilt, that he takes tea with his lady friends, tells them of the novels he has read or the plays that he has seen, and nothing more happens. Though bound by certain laws of hospitality, he never requites the favours received, in short, he is given to "sponging." This may be true of a certain type of young man, but fortunately the *genus* is practically unknown in Hongkong, where mixed bathing, mixed tennis, mixed sailing even, and other pleasures enjoyed in common make for a better understanding between the sexes.

The man who insists on one or two cigarettes before tiffin or dinner had better beware. That eminent medical journal, the *Lancet*, has declared that "Smoking just before meals is to be deprecated, because the pungency of the pyrogenous products contained in tobacco smoke renders the buccal mucosa insensitive to alimentary stimulation—in fact, their effect is to dull or abolish the olfacto-gustatory reflex, thus depriving us of 'appetite juice.'"

Apparently there is no limit to the possibilities of conscription in Germany. A daughter of the Fatherland is advocating that conscription should apply to girls, who should be compelled to serve as nurses, cooks, laundresses and in other occupations supposed to be feminine. It might work, but I have my doubts. Most people are agreed that women should as far as possible be kept out of the horrible associations of war.

ROBERTSON RANDOM.

## HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

## PROGRESS OF ARRANGEMENTS.

We have been furnished with the following copy of minutes of the meeting of the Committee of the Hongkong University held on the 28th December, 1910—Sixteenth meeting. Present: His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable Mr. F. H. May, K.C.M.G., the Honourable Mr. A. W. Brown, the Honourable Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., the Honourable Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., the Honourable Mr. Wei Yik, C.M.G., the Right Reverend the Bishop of Victoria, Sir H. N. M. dy, Kt., Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. A. Turner, Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. C. Clementi and Mr. Lau Chai-pak. Absent—The Honourable Mr. A. M. Thomson (on leave), the Honourable Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and the Honourable Sir C. P. Clapham, Kt., C.M.G.

## NO SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM AMERICA.

1. The Chairman referred to the discussion which had taken place at the 13th meeting on the subject of inviting American subscriptions, and the recognition of any which would be accorded if they were very large in amount. Dr. Ho Kai informed the Committee of the two unsuccessful applications which had been made to Mr. Rockefeller's "Educational Board," by Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to Washington, and by the Standard Oil Company. It was decided to leave the question in abeyance at present.

## THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

2. It was agreed that the nominal list of subscribers should be printed in five pamphlet form, subscriptions of less than \$20 or \$2 not being shown separately.

## THE ANATOMICAL THEATRE.

3. A list of subscription by Chinese. Guilds to a separate fund for the building of the Anatomical Theatre totalling \$18,581 was laid on the table. Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. Brown informed the Committee that the amount in hand had now reached \$20,000, and \$23,000 was in view. Dr. Ho Kai stated that Mr. Fisher (who had drawn the plans for the original building when its erection had been contemplated by the Hongkong College of Medicine) estimated that the new building should cost more than \$25,000. Dr. Ho Kai undertook to discuss the plans with the Principal, Civil Medical Officer and Dr. Clark (Secretary, College of Medicine) and submit them at an early date to the Committee for consideration. The Chairman proposed, and it was unanimously agreed, that the building should be undertaken without delay at a cost not exceeding \$25,000. The building sub-committee undertook to supervise construction as in the case of the main University buildings.

## FINANCIAL.

4. It was unanimously agreed that Sir P. Chater be invited to resume his position as Treasurer of the University Funds, now that he had returned to the Colony. It was further agreed that it was advisable that the Treasurer should invest the cash balance at the Bank as soon as possible.

## REPRESENTATION IN LONDON.

5. The Chairman moved and Sir H. May seconded a proposal to invite a certain number of gentlemen in London to represent the Hongkong University Committee in England. The proposal was carried unanimously and the following names were agreed upon:—Mr. J. H. Scott, Sir T. Jackson, Dr. Cantlie, Mr. Gershom Stewart, M.P., and Dr. Miers.

## SELECTION OF STAFF.

6. The Chairman referred to papers which had been circulated to Members relative to the creation of a Selection Board in London for advising as to applications for appointment to the Staff of the University. He explained that Sir John Struthers had offered to place the services of the Board, which already selects for Educational appointments on behalf of the Colonial Office and India Office, at the disposal of the Hongkong University, while Dr. Miers, Principal of London University, had also kindly offered to form a strong Selection Board. The Chairman suggested that the matter was one which should be dealt with by the Council and Senate of the University when those bodies are created. It was agreed that the cordial thanks of the Committee should be conveyed to Sir J. Struthers and Dr. Miers, but that it was at present premature to deal with the matter.

7. The Chairman further referred to the application by Mr. Crowfoot for the appointment of Principal, and to other applications which with their testimonials had been circulated, and suggested that though it was premature to select the Staff at present, it would be desirable to inform Mr. Crowfoot (who seemed a likely candidate) of the approximate date on which a Principal would be appointed, in order that he might maintain his candidature. After some discussion it was agreed that, provided the buildings were completed by February, 1912, as anticipated by the architect, the University might be opened in August or September, 1912, and that the Principal should be appointed about January 1st, 1912. Applicants for appointments other than that of the Principal might be informed that no posts would be filled until about June, 1912, at earliest. The Committee were of opinion that the University should have two Sessions, but the matter was left for the decision of the Council and Senate.

## THE PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE.

8. The attached statement by the contractors for the University buildings was laid on the table by Sir H. May. The Chairman referred to the fact that the Building Committee had condemned the site selected for the Principal's house. Sir H. May concurred in this view and suggested that the Principal should live at the Peak. The Committee were, however, unanimously of opinion that he should live in a quite close to the University precincts in order to maintain discipline and supervision. It was agreed that a small committee consisting of Sir P. Lugard, Sir H. May and Mr. Chatham should meet Mr. Grey, the architect, on the ground and examine the alternative sites proposed, and submit their proposals to Sir H. May and the Committee, it being understood that Sir H. May was only pledged to the cost involved by building on the original site.

## A TEMPORARY REGISTRAR APPOINTED.

9. The Chairman proposed that a temporary Registrar should be appointed as from 1st January, 1911, to take charge of the correspondence and papers relating to the University on a salary of \$75 per month. He explained that he was himself willing and anxious to devote as little time as he could to University work but the correspondence had now become somewhat voluminous, and it was time that the Colonial Secretary's Office should be relieved of it. It was unanimously agreed to appoint Mr. Irving, pending the creation of the office of Registrar by the Incorporation Ordinance, and the substantive appointment of any other gentleman by the Council.

## ACCOUNTS.

10. A Statement of Accounts made up to December 31st, 1910, was laid before the Committee.

## THE UNIVERSITY INCORPORATION BILL.

11. At the last two meetings of the Committee the Ordinance for the Incorporation of the University had been considered in detail, and a reprint had been circulated with all the proposed amendments shown in the margin. The Hongkong College of Medicine had submitted various further amendments, and in addition there were many which the Governor desired to make (some of which had been discussed in England). The Chairman informed the committee that after discussion with the Rector and the Secretary of the College of Medicine, he had carefully revised the whole Ordinance, which was now in the hands of the Crown Solicitor (the original draftsman) and would be reprinted very shortly. He proposed that a Committee consisting of himself, Sir H. May and Messrs. Pollock, Stewart and Clementi should take the matter in hand on behalf of the Committee, so that the Bill might be introduced into the Legislative Council at an early date, where any contentious points would be fully debated. It was desirable that the Court and Council should be created as soon as possible, so as to deal authoritatively with the many questions now arising. The motion was agreed to.

## CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

12. Dr. Ho Kai reported that in conjunction with Messrs. Teo and An Chak Man (members of the Chinese sub-committee for collecting subscriptions), he had visited Shanghai, where the Viceroy Chan, Jen Chuan had assured him of his continued interest in the project, for which it had been his intention to raise a subscription in his new province, had it not been for the financial crisis and the cost of the Nanjing Exhibition. He hoped that after China was over he would be able to do so. Dr. Wu Ting Fang had promised to head the subscription list with a large sum, and several other gentlemen had promised to contribute a similar sum between them, so that the prospects of substantial help from Nanking and Shanghai seemed very good. The Chairman moved and Sir H. May seconded a vote of thanks to Dr. Ho Kai and the gentlemen named for their efforts on this tour, and to Dr. Ho Kai for the Chinese translation of the "University Memorandum," which he has made and which has been printed and widely circulated by the Chinese Committee.

## THE DEGREE QUESTION.

13. Sir P. Lugard reported to the Committee that while in England he had had many discussions with the Authorities of the London University regarding the granting of their degrees. There was no difficulty except as regards the medical degree, and the London University were most anxious to meet the wishes of the Hongkong University in this question also, even to the extent of modifying the existing regulations. The papers on this subject had been circulated for information of the Committee, but it was a matter for the Council, Senate and Faculty of Medicine to consider later. He moved "that the Committee of the Hongkong University desires to record its appreciation of the assistance which has been so readily accorded by the Vice-Chancellor, the Principal, the Chairman of the External Committee, Sir E. B. Elton, and the authorities of the London University, and its recognition of the immense value to the Hongkong University in its early years which will be derived from the System of 'External Degrees' Examinations conducted by the London University" and further that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the London University. Sir H. May seconded the motion and was carried unanimously. Sir P. Lugard further stated that he had sent an appeal for funds to 73 leading London and provincial papers, but the result so far had been very small. In Peking he found a quite surprising enthusiasm for and interest in the scheme, especially among the "returned students."

## LETTERS.

14. Letters were laid on the table from Sir A. Bigger on behalf of the King, and from Mr. Chamberlain, also extracts from letters from H. E. Chang, Viceroy of Nanking, Mr. J. H. Scott and others.

F. D. LUGARD.

Hongkong, December 31st, 1910.

## MR. CHIROL ON FAR EASTERN PROGRESS.

Mr. Valentine Chirol was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Oldham Chamber of Commerce, which was held in the Town Hall, Oldham, last month. Mr. J. E. Newton, President of the Chamber, was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. Alfred Emmott, M.P., and Mr. Barton, M.P. Mr. Emmott, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said that Mr. Chirol had performed a great service to the Empire in writing his book about the Indian unrest. Mr. Chirol, who had been asked by the Chamber to speak of the Far East, referred in his reply to the progress made by Japan. He said that he would not discuss whether the policy of "Protection was or was not a wise one for Japan. The fact nevertheless remained that the Japanese had been the first nation in Asia who had been able to assert both the will and the power to challenge the economic ascendancy of the West. He believed that the great industry of Lancashire had, already to some extent, felt the consequences of the new developments in the Far East. He gathered that the representations made by that Chamber to Sir E. Grey last year that Lancashire considered the tariff worthy of serious consideration. Were they to look for a similar transformation in China, with similar consequences? The events of the last few years pointed only in that direction. Mr. Chirol also spoke of the reputation which the commercial classes of China had earned for integrity, and his remarks on the subject were greeted with cheers.

## KAISER TO VISIT POPE.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of February 7th states that it is assured on excellent authority that the Kaiser, when passing through Italy next month on his way to Sicily and Corfu, will visit the Pope. Should this statement turn out to be true, his Majesty is pretty certain to inform the Pope of the feeling of irritation prevailing among large sections of his subjects with regard to the action of the Vatican against German Modernists.

According to the well-informed *Munich News*, *Nachrichten*, it is the immediate intention of the Pope to issue two further pastoral letters dealing with the position of the clergy and the relations of the clerical journals to the Church.

In the first of these the Pope forbids the participation of his clergy in all business undertakings. There will also be a paragraph forbidding clergy to wear garments other than those prescribed by Church laws.

Another paragraph will forbid the clergy to visit restaurants and places of amusement unless provided with a special licence from their Bishops.

With regard to clerical newspapers the new pastoral provides for a committee of council in connection with the editorial offices, whose business it will be to see that nothing of a dangerous nature is published in these journals.

## THE BURMA-YUNNAN BOUNDARY.

## DR. MORRISON'S ACCOUNT OF THE TROUBLE.

A brief statement published in *The Times* recently announced that the "Yunnan Viceroy" is perturbed by the presence of a British force in the long-disputed territory on the Yunnan-Burma border where outlaws have been giving trouble. The dispute, writes the Peking correspondent of *The Times*, is one of some standing, and in view of the ill-considered reports telegraphed by the Viceroy of Yunnan to the authorities in Peking and the credence given to them by the Chinese Press, an explanation is desirable.

In 1894 and 1897 conventions were concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and China providing for the delimitation of the frontier between Burma and Yunnan. In pursuance of this agreement, Joint Commissions from both countries during 1898-1901 surveyed and demarcated the whole frontier with the exception of a distance of rather more than 220 miles lying between the meridians 93 and 99 E. longitude, and extending from latitude 23.35 N. to 23.20 N.

The British Government claim that the boundary north of the point 23.35 N. reached by the Joint Commissions should follow the watershed between the Shweli river and the Irrawaddy until the head waters of the Shweli river are passed, whence the frontier should follow the watershed between the Irrawaddy and Salween basins as far as the confines of Tibet.

## THE COMMISSION OF 1905.

In March-May, 1905, a Joint Commission conducted by the late Mr. Litton, the British Consul in T'angyieh (one of the inland treaty ports of Yunnan), a Chinese official, the Taotai Shih, and Mr. Leveson, I.C.S., examined the southern portion of the territory as far as the village of Pipimaw (Chinese Pien Ma) in latitude 26, on the western slopes of the watershed between the Salween and the Irrawaddy. As a result of their inquiry the British Government were satisfied that there was no effective Chinese administration west of the proposed boundary. Certain semi-independent native chiefs, of whom the Teng-Kong chief was the best known, living on the east or Chinese side of the proposed boundary, were in the habit of receiving dues from certain villages lying to the west or Burmese side of the boundary. The British Government offered to give compensation to these chiefs for the dues that they would no longer be permitted to collect.

The boundary thus claimed by the British has frequently been overstepped by the native chiefs residing in what is admittedly Chinese territory. Unsettled as to the future has long existed among the natives tribes and disaffection has been spreading. To put an end to this anomalous condition of things the Indian Government have recently occupied the small strip of land as far as Pipimaw on the Burmese side of the watershed claimed by them as the proper boundary and have stationed a force adequate for the maintenance of order at Pipimaw. The district is peopled by Lisus, a native race cognate with the Lolo of Western Yunnan. They are primarily spirit worshippers, but have adopted in certain localities the tenets of Chinese ancestral worship. With them marriage is a primitive form of marriage by capture, but they have recently introduced in certain localities Chinese marriage customs. In dress they preserve their own method of doing the hair, their native embroidery, and beadwork. Comparatively few have adopted the Chinese custom of plaiting the hair. Pipimaw is within 14 days' journey of T'angyieh, at an altitude of 7,000ft. above sea level, and is encompassed by mountains whose thickly-wooded slopes provide excellent timber much in demand at T'angyieh and other Chinese towns for the making of Chinese coffins. On the Chinese side of the boundary there are many Chinese villages and abundant evidence of prosperity. The roads are partly paved, and good stone bridges have been built over many of the streams.

It is much to be desired that the two Governments should proceed as soon as possible to the settlement of the dispute. An undefined boundary is a perennial source of trouble to both countries.

## THE LESSON OF TIBET.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND ON PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Sir Francis Younghusband read a paper on "Lamaism in Tibet" before the Sociological Society at the Royal Society of Arts last month. He said that so deeply did his religion enter into the lives of Tibetans that he could not help studying it during the negotiations of 1904, though the Dalai Lama had sent him a message to say that if he insisted on going to Lhasa the Tibetan religion would be destroyed, and he, the Lama, would die. Lamaism was a development of Buddhism, and its central idea was peace—almost peace at any price. For a long time the Tibetans had orders not to fire on the British, and when in the end, after nine months' fighting, occurred, as the Tibetans afterwards told him, their generals had no intention of fighting, they were with the troops, and if they had meant their troops to fight they would have retired a day's march to the rear. The idea of peace permeated the lives of the people and profoundly influenced their actions, and this was to a large extent due to Lamaism. In their early history they were warlike, they carried their arms to the capital of China and held sway to the borders of India. But Buddhism gained such a hold that a King of Tibet in the Eight Century had enacted that there should be no distinction between poor and rich, and it was said three times compelled the wealthy to share their riches, but each time all returned to their former condition. As the power of the Lamas increased the inclination for war decreased. But while the people had secured a considerable enjoyment of peace they had only done so at the price of their independence, for being unable to resist aggression they had to depend on the protection of China, which in return, deprived them of their foreign possessions. Theoretically, this should have suited their desire for religious contemplation, but human nature asserted itself, and the Tibetans wanted not only peace but freedom also. They could have one or the other, but not both at the same time. They sent missions to Russia, and as a result they became embroiled with the Dalai Lama, after flying from us to the Chinese, eventually fled from the Chinese, to the Tibetans. The Tibetans had not pursued their idea with sufficient thoroughness either in an active

or in a passive way. They had adopted half measures, alternately swayed by the desire for peace and the love of independence. They might, under the protection of the Chinese, have remained secluded in absolute peace. But the pursuit of peace had led to sloth and ineffectiveness. Lamaism taught the wickedness of taking life, yet the Lamas enjoyed a good meat dinner and exalted themselves on the ground that the butchers were Mohammedans, and that as the animal was killed, there was no harm in eating it. They would not hang or shoot a human being, but would leave him to starve, and would torture him in a revolting manner. Such were the evils of their principles. The good was evident in the tameness of all animal life in Tibet, and there were other good results in the absence of caste and the freedom of women. Absence of caste made for sociability. The people were ready to sit and converse for hours, and as a rule were gentle and polite, the very humblest joke affording them infinite amusement. Lamaism encouraged sloth, sapped the vitality of the people, deadened intellectual growth, and fostered superstition. But it had not stifled sociability. And now that the Tibetans were anxious for intercourse as they were formerly opposed to it, there was hope that renewed contact with India would revivify their stagnant life.

## PHILIPPINE PROGRESS.

A BANKER'S VIEWS ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

Speaking at Manila recently, Major P. G. Eastwick, local manager of the International Bank, alluded to the closer commercial relation between the Philippines and U. S. made possible by "the Payne" bill. Trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands, he said, has practically doubled since the enactment of the present tariff law, which permits an interchange, free of duty, of practically all articles passing between these islands and the United States. The total value of exports to the U. S. from the Philippine Islands during the first fifteen months' operation of the Payne bill amounted to over 48 million pesos, against 23 million pesos during a like period immediately preceding the enactment of that law, while the imports from the U. S. to the Philippine Islands during the 15 months amount to over 46 million pesos against 25 million pesos during the same time immediately prior to its enactment.

## EXPORTS DOUBLED.

Thus the exports to the U. S. in the 15 months since the enactment of the law for which a record of the commerce is available, are slightly more than double those in the 15 months prior to the action of the American Congress in making the Payne bill a law. Comparing the ten months of the calendar year 1910, January 1 to October 31, all of which was under the new tariff law with the corresponding months of the calendar year 1908 all of which was under the old law, the figures are: exports from the Philippine Islands to the U. S. during the first ten months of the calendar year 1908, P16,292,476, in the corresponding months of the calendar year 1910, P30,733,786; imports from U. S. to the Philippine Islands during the first ten months of 1908, P18,664,202, in the corresponding period of 1910, P32,994,414. The 1910 figures thus practically double those of 1908 in both exports and imports. The fear which these favouring the new trade relations had was that as a result of American goods coming into the Islands free of duty, there would be such a falling off in customs receipts as to cripple the government financially. Such has not been the case. The increase during the fiscal year 1910 of the internal revenue collections was more than double the decrease in customs collections, so that instead of a falling off, the receipts have been larger in the fiscal year passed than in any year since the establishment of American authority in these Islands.

## NEVER SO PROSPEROUS.

While the foreign trade of the Philippine Islands increased by 30 per cent., the trade between the Philippines and the United States increased by slightly over 100 per cent. This is the result of about a year's application of one of the benefits given to the Philippine Islands in furtherance of the altruistic policy of the home government. The increase in business goes far to justify the most optimistic believers in the development of the Philippine Islands under the Stars and Stripes. I think I am safe in saying that the year 1910 has been the most prosperous of any since the establishment of the present government. While business may be slower in comparison during 1911, there is nothing in the situation to cause uneasiness, and with care on the basis upon which credit rests can be placed upon a firmer foundation, and the Islands continue to grow in prosperity. The recent passage by the Assembly of the negotiable instrument law, as now in force in 38 States of the Union, is I think, a step taken by the Philippine people in the right direction towards the accomplishment of their great desire. Even those who object to Anglo-Saxon laws must admit—if they are good citizens—that under them these Islands are commencing to show buds of prosperity. By wise legislation and conservative business methods and customs these islands are in time bound to bloom as no other part of the Far East. The present and the future must rest upon public virtue and intelligence. Principle, not sentiment should rule the government under which we live.

## A VIRGIN FIELD.

Finally, the Major said—The field of economic development is practically a virgin one, and the conditions surrounding it ideal if the people will devote their greatest attention to agricultural and industrial progress and put politics in a secondary place. All efforts should be directed to bring this about, for until that is accomplished full political freedom cannot be established. The geographical location of the Islands make them the possible future distributing centre for goods consumed in the Orient. They produce many things that adjacent countries need. The conditions and possibilities are ideal for building up a tremendous commerce. It requires nothing more than wise legislation and well-directed effort and the expenditure of not more than the same amount of energy that is given to building up similar industries elsewhere to make this farthest outpost of the United States the most important commercial centre in the Far East.

## PENAL SERVITUDE FOR A CHINA MISSIONARY.

William Alexander Wills, 56, lately a Baptist missionary in China, pleaded "Guilty" at the recent assizes in London to indecent assaults upon three boys under 13 years of age.

Mr. Justice Avey said the greatest aggravation of the crime was the fact that they were committed under the cloak of religion. He had before him letters in which this appeared to be the case. Letters written in such circumstances were nothing short of blasphemy. He was asked to consider the prisoner's missionary work in China, but he did not know whether it was in China he had learned these vices. He sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude.

## INTIMATIONS

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It has been proved by experience that no other Coffee equals it for Delicious Natural Flavour and Invigorating Properties.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 14th March, 1911, at 5.15 p.m.

By Order,

JAMES CRAIK,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1911.

## TO LET.

NO. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st May. Electric Light.

Apply to—

D. HASKELL.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1911.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions from the Mortgagees to Sell by Public Auction.

On THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1911, at 12 o'clock (Noon), at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY registered as SECTION "B" OF INLAND LOT No. 395, with House No. 3, Ladder Street Terrace (Upper Terrace), Victoria, Hongkong, thereon.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to—

The Auctioneer,  
or to  
MR. H. K. HOLMES,  
Solicitor,  
54, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (Direct) Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, HOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LIVANA, VENICE, and Adriatic Ports).

THE Company's Steamship "VORWÄRTS" will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 29th MAR., AT 2 P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, excellent dining, electric light, electric fan and carries a doctor and a stewardess.

For information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELEK & Co.,  
Agents,  
Princes Buildings,  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1911.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1911.

## PRIORY SCHOOL, DOVER.

A Few Boarders can be received and given a thorough up-to-date Education. Good House and Grounds, Tennis, Gymnasium, Hockey, Physical Drill, &c. Moderate terms. Entire charge if desired.

Principals, The Misses FALLOON.

## LOST.

A BUNCH of KEYS with CHAIN was LOST this morning between Hongkong Club and Race Course. The Finder will be rewarded.

Finder please return to—

S. J. DAVID & Co.,  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1911.

## DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, 25th March, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Members and Devonians wishing to attend are requested to send their names to—

M. S. NORTHCOTE,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1911.

## NOW ON SALE.

## MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 50 Cents.

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Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE KOWLOON LAND &amp; BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1911, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 3rd March, to WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1911 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.  
Agents for  
THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1911.

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## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE FORTY-SECOND MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1911, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th February to 9th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. PEMBERTON,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1911.

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## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 12 o'clock (Noon), on FRIDAY, the 10th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th inst. to the 10th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 20th February, 1911.

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## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th March, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 16th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1911.

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## LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th March, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 16th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1911.

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## "WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

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Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

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SINGAPORE: Messrs. BORMEO & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars apply to

H. OISHI,  
Manager,  
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1911.

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## AUCTIONS

G. R.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the lotting by Public Auction Sale, to be held THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 6th day of March, 1911, at 5 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of ONE LOT of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

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## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Area in Acres.	Upset Price.
1	1	Adjoining Inland Kennedy Road.	47' 0" 0' 0' 100' 6"	5,884 40	1.703	

G. R.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 7th March, 1911, at 10 a.m., at ARMY ORDNANCE STORES, Queen's Road East, THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT STORES AT THE ARSENAL YARD—

BOATS, CARTS, ELECTRIC CELLS, GOSAGE PUMP, BRASS, GUPRONIKEL, GUNMETAL, COPPER, LEAD, WHITE METAL, ZINC, STEEL, OAST WROUGHT and GALVANIZED IRON, LEATHER, GROUND SHEETS, BLANKETS, BARRED and PLAIN CANVAS, ROPS, DOORS, BUNTING, WOOLLEN RAGS, OLD WOOD, IRON DRUMS and CYLINDERS, PAINT KEGS, PACKING CASES, &c., &c., &c.

Also a QUANTITY of OLD CLOTHING.

Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance Office or from the Auctioneers.

TERMS of SALE:—Cash on delivery. All faults and errors of descriptions at Purchasers' risk, on the fall of the hammer.

All lots to be cleared within 24 hours.

HUGHES & HUGHES,  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1911.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Quantity of JUTE (originally comprising a shipment of 681 bales), JUTE CUTTINGS (originally 200 bales), COTTON (originally 21 bales) and GUNNIES (originally 71 bales) landed damaged by Fire and/or Water ex "KUMSANG," will be Sold by Public Auction at SAIGON on 10th March, for the benefit of the Consignees. For further particulars apply to Messrs. SPEIDEL & Co., Saigon, or to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers, Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1911.

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## INTIMATION

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

MANILA, P.I.

February 9, 1911.

1. The BUREAU OF NAVIGATION offers for Sale at Engineer Island, Manila, P.I., the following Launches:

(a) The GEO. TILLY, a river and harbor launch, 72 feet 6 inches over all, beam 15 feet, draft 6 feet, engine vertical inverted compound condensing, size 8" by 16" 12" stroke, slide valves, Stephenson link motion, hand reversing gear, surface condenser, circulating air, bilge and feed pumps attached; also independent donkey pump in engine room; new Scotch marine boiler installed in August, 1910, 6 feet diameter and 8 feet long.

(b) The CUYO, a sea-going and harbor launch, 80 feet over all, beam 14 feet, draft 6 feet. Engines are vertical inverted compound condensing type, size 9" by 18" 14" stroke, slide valves, hand reversing gear, Stephenson link motion, surface condenser, circulating air, bilge and feed pumps attached to engine, also one independent donkey pump in engine room; boiler 8 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches in diameter, single furnace, Scotch marine type.

(c) The JERVEY, a centerboard sloop, of 17.61 tons, 15.05 net, 46 feet long, beam 13 feet 4 inches, 6 inches depth of hold.

(d) The CAPTAIN FISHER, a centerboard ketch, length over all 62 feet, beam 16 feet, depth of hold 9 feet, main mast 56 feet by 10 inches diameter, jigger 44 feet by 8 inches diameter, main boom 24 feet, 6 inches diameter, main gaff 24 feet by 5 inches diameter, jigger gaff 20 feet by 5 inches diameter, bowsprit 16 feet by 8 inches, bowsprit boom 16 feet long, frame, keel, stem, sternpost, centerboard and well of native hard wood, planking of Oregon pine sheathed with copper.

(e) The BUCKEY O'NEILL, hull only, length over all 63 feet 3 inches, beam moulded 11 feet, 4 inches, depth moulded 7 feet. This launch has been stripped of all machinery and only hull is for sale.

2. Sealed bids will be received up to and including March 10th, 1911, and will be publicly opened at 3.00 p.m. on that date at the office of the Director of Navigation, Engineer Island. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Proposals in each case must be accompanied by cash or a certified cheque for 10 per cent. of the price offered. Full payment of the amount bid will be required from the successful bidder within five (5) days after acceptance of the offer, or upon delivery of the vessel, which must be within five days of acceptance.

3. Bids may be made for single vessels, for the entire lot, or for both.

4. These vessels may be inspected at Engineer Island, Manila.

5. Further information will be given upon application to the undersigned.

S. H. BARLOW,  
Acting Director of Navigation.

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## TO LET

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF APRIL.

"BITION," 117, The PRANK, FIVE ROOMS.

Apply—  
L. N. LEEFE,  
Care of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1911.

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## TO LET.

"NORMAN COTTAGE," No. 2, Peak Road, 10 Rooms House. Electric Light. Flat roof. Stables.

Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,  
5, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1911.

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## TO LET.

NO. 11, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Shop). The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed.

BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911. No. 23, BELLIOS TERRACE. No. 21 and 23, SHELLEY STREET. No. 57, PEAK GRANDE, Macao.

FOR SALE—Ten Acres, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1911.

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## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1911.

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## HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

TO LET, from the 1st February, 1911, TWO ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Annex, suitable for Offices. For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1911.

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## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road.

Apply to—  
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1911.

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## TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Taumati, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1911.

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## TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95, 96 and 97, Praya East.

Apply—  
CHATER & MODY.  
Hongkong, 7th December, 1910.

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## TO LET.

NO. 9, MACDONNELL ROAD, from 1st May.

An OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Vaux Road, Central.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING, 4th floor. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chung Road.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trans stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1911.

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## TO LET—FURNISHED.

"LEWKNOR," No. 116, Plantation Road, Peak, from April 15th next.

Apply—  
M. W. SLADE,  
Princes Buildings,  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1911.

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## TO LET.

TWO NEW SEMI-DETACHED Six-Roomed European Residences on Bowen Road, now nearing completion, with Gardens attached. Splendid view of the Harbour. Possession from about 15th March.

Apply to—  
A. M. ESSABHOY,  
7 and 9, Zetland Street.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1911.

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## TO LET.

NO. 7, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1911.

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## TO LET—FURNISHED.

"BUDLEIGH," No. 5, Macdonnell Road.

For terms, apply to—  
M. S. NORTHCOTE,  
Care of THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1911.

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## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1911.

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## TO BE LET.

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop), Opposite the Post Office.

NO. 24, D'AGUIAR STREET (Suitable for Godown, &c.). All of which are at present occupied by VERNIA CAFE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, &c., apply to—  
YEE SANG FAT,  
Same Address.  
Canton, 24th February, 1911.

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## FOR SALE

## FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"KENLIS," 76A, PRANK, SEVEN ROOMS; Large Verandah; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn. 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak. Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911.

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Benger's Food is soothing and satisfying. It contains all the elements of a natural food in a condition suitable for immediate absorption.

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For INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED, for healthy development in infancy, for rebuilding strength in weakened systems, and for the preservation of old age in usefulness and vigour.

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Natural Aperient Water

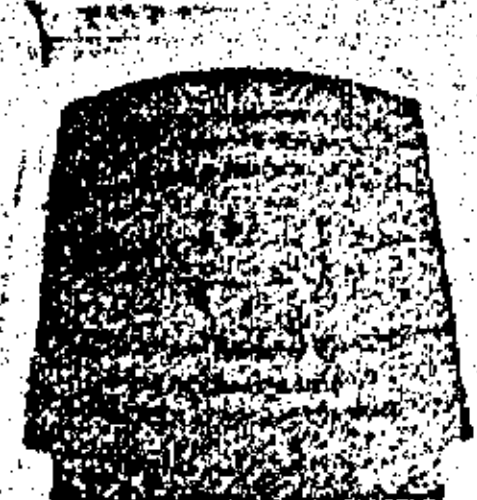
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THE GOUTY,  
THE CONSTIPATED,  
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DOSE:—A Wineglassful before  
Breakfast.

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LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

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SOLE AGENTS IN  
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**SANTAL MIDY**

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaliba, Cubeba, and Infusions—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in  
**FORTY-EIGHT HOURS**  
without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.  
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Sold by all Chemists.

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SUFFERER NEED NOT DESPAIR.  
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
is a remarkably short time, often a few days, to  
cure chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, sciatica,  
neuritis, etc., when medicinal treatment fails.  
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Cures blood-poison, bad humors, skin eruptions,  
eczema, etc., when medicinal treatment fails.  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
Cures chronic weakness, loss of vigor and vitality,  
either through overwork or all self treatment.  
Directions enclosed, or write for free 32-page  
book "The Cure of Chronic Diseases" from  
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Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on  
British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine  
box.  
**THERAPION**  
CURES TO STAY CURED.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

### GLASS THAT WILL NOT BREAK.

Baccarat, France, has the honour of producing the first glass that is unbreakable, says *Success*. The new process has been successfully applied to the manufacture of lamp chimneys for use in coal mines containing much fire damp. The glassmakers of Baccarat have also succeeded in increasing the elasticity of the glass. This they accomplish by adding magnesia and oxide to the ordinary crystal glass.

### "HOW MEN PROPOSE IN AMERICA."

Fifty telegrams sent to her while she was on a train bound for New York to take a liner to Europe won Miss Leslie Miller of Chicago as a bride for Lawrence Critchell, nephew of a Chicago banker. Critchell was on a train following the object of his affections. Miss Miller hesitated until the receipt of the fiftieth telegram, when she capitulated. Critchell carried her as the steamship on which she had taken passage was about to sail, and she returned with him to Chicago, where the marriage was solemnized.—Exchange.

### BOSTON CULTURE.

Bostonian culture extends even to the lowest classes. There is a story told of a tramp charged with drunkenness in a New York hotel, who gave his birthplace as Boston. "Indeed," said the magistrate, "you're a real fall. And you don't seem to thoroughly realize it, for you have sunk." The prisoner started as if struck, and exclaimed, "The disgrace of arrest, the mortification of being thrown into a prison cell, the publicity and humiliation of trial in a crowded and dingy court-room I can bear; but to be sentenced by a police magistrate who splits his infinitives is indeed the last blow."

### THE SPELL OF ST. ANDREW'S.

Addison's Will Wimple excused himself for his orthographical deficiencies by saying that he "spelt like a gentleman." St. Andrews, that ancient seat of learning, may be glad to know, the *Edinburgh Dispatch* says, of Will's plea after being pilloried by a Cockey for the spelling of some of its notice-boards. In one of the churches, it seems, there is an intimation that services are held at certain hours every "Eaboth," while on the venerable links there is a printed notice that "The public are requested to keep off the grass." One has, often heard of the spell of St. Andrews, but scarcely expected to find it in this particular form.

### A SWISS HOTEL NOTICE.

The management of a new Swiss hotel, we learn from a Paris contemporary, have the following notice in the hall addressed "Aux gens du monde." Gentlemen are requested not to put their feet on the mantelpiece during winter or on the fender-rail in summer. Ladies who wear gaiters are desired to clean them themselves. They are asked not to sound the bell for the chambermaid every five minutes. Gentlemen are requested not to comb their beards at table. If a lady is obliged to quit the table before the end of the repast she is asked not to assign a reason, either of health or other cause.

### BISHOPSGATE STREET.

Bishopsgate-street, which has been abolished both "Within" and "Without" and become plain Bishopsgate, was formerly the most fashionable residential quarter in the City. Gresham House still marks the site of the palatial mansion in which Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange and of Gresham College, entertained Queen Elizabeth. Crosby Hall has vanished, but neighbouring Devonshire-square preserves a memory of the valued house of the Earls of Devonshire. The sumptuous residence of Sir Paul Pindar subsequently became the Venetian Embassy, and now forms part of a public-house. Most interesting of all, except to Baconians, is the fact that William Shakespeare was a resident in 1598, and rated at the large amount for those days of 25 11s 4d. Believing him to be the alleged dramatist, an American admirer has erected a "Shakespeare memorial window" in the ancient church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate.

### A SCIENTIFIC WATER-FINDER.

A scientific water-finder, by Messrs. Mansfield & Co., Liverpool, has been put to a practical test by the Agricultural Department of Western India, who have been experimenting with it in several places in the Bombay Presidency with favourable results. The instrument is described as consisting of a magnetized needle suspended over a coil of wire, and on the principle of electro-magnetic induction, the well-known preference of magnetic currents in the earth to follow the path of underground streams is taken advantage of. The degree of oscillation of the magnetic needle indicates the strength of the underground streams. In practice in the Bombay presidency it is said the springs feeding wells were traced to considerable distances; near dry wells the instrument indicated no water or springs in the neighbourhood of such wells. The instrument, however, would not detect buildings, under trees, or during the rains when the soil is saturated with water. The cost is about Rs. 750.

### THE BANANA.

The banana has not been very long in becoming a prime favourite with the public in England, while continental nations have in the turn become so enamoured of it as to be sending up its price. In addition to its other virtues, the banana is a striking and graceful plant, one species in particular being a favourite for sub-tropical bedding. Musas are also well adapted for permanent greenhouse cultivation, but says the *Field*, they should have bottom heat and require a good deal of headroom. They are regularly fruited with success in a few English gardens. The Chinese bananas (M. cavendishii) being the best sort to grow, by reason of its large habit. Bananas have been produced weighing nearly a hundredweight and containing more than 250 fruits. They may be grown in large tubs or boxes, but will do better when planted out in the borders of the best quality loam 2ft. deep with good drainage beneath. A perpetual stove temperature is required and little ventilation or shade, with abundant moisture and liberal feeding during the fruiting period.

### RELIGIOUS PROCESSION ATTACKED IN PORTUGAL.

The *Times* correspondent at Lisbon telegraphing on February 7th as under:—  
Small-pox having invaded the town of Castello Branco with considerable virulence a group of religious inhabitants yesterday held a Mass in the Cathedral in the town dedicated to St. Sebastian, praying for the extinction of the epidemic. When the Mass was over it was decided to make a procession and carry through the town a wooden effigy of the saint.  
This, however, is against the express instruction of the local civil Governor, who has already refused to allow the procession. In the main street the cortege was met by a group of Republicans, who objected to the procession. A conflict ensued, and at the order of the civil Governor a force of cavalry proceeded to the scene to re-establish order. Arrests were effected, and 18 prisoners arrived at Lisbon by the night train yesterday. However, only five have been detained in prison, the remainder having been dismissed.

## MATRIMONIAL AFFAIRS OF THE PAPAUN NATIVES.

### MAN THE SUPERIOR ANIMAL.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, the Hon. J. G. Jenkins read an interesting paper on Papua and the Papuans. After referring to the magnitude of Papua, which is more generally known as British New Guinea, he dealt with the life of the natives, pointing out that different villages and localities have their own industries, taking their goods from one part to another to trade. The natives differ in stature and colour. In the east end they are small and lighter in colour than they are in the west, and are much easier to civilise, although the western tribes, when once tamed, turn out to be superior workers, and are more intelligent. The "Kiwai," as he is called, is frequently placed in charge of a large number of workers as an overseer, for which position he gets better pay than the ordinary native. This proves that he is rapidly acquiring English civilisation.

When the natives are young they are quick to learn, and can be taught almost any kind of work, and even up to the time of their marriage they are willing to learn. After marriage their ambition and intellectual development appear to cease; one of the reasons for this seems to be that the woman does most of the work, while the man—being the superior animal—can see no necessity for further exertion. He plays the part of her protector to perfection: while she digs in the garden he leans against a tree with his spear in his hand, apparently prepared to keep off intruders, but really because it is easier than doing the digging. Their wants are small, and they generally take no thought for the morrow, sufficient for the day is the food thereof, so long as the woman provides it.

Women are frequently seen carrying a miscellaneous collection of foodstuffs, such as yams, bananas, and sugar-cane, in a net bag swung over their back, and in many instances a podgy infant, in nature's garb, is perched on top of the provisions. If the women are accompanied by their husbands you will find these gaily dressed dressed in masculine authority and a native spear slowly leading the way or leisurely following. There is no necessity for expensive divorce courts to settle family disagreements among the natives. If a married man finds that his wife displeases him, or if she is too frivolous or lazy or does not cook well or do her garden work properly, he simply turns her out. Neither is a woman very permanently tied to her husband, for she can leave him on her own accord; but if she marries again her second husband has to pay something to her first husband and his friends. A pig, a wallaby, some yams, or bananas generally settle the claim.

At one time do doubt all the natives practised cannibalism, but now all the central and eastern tribes have given it up. In the western part it is still practised, and it is not safe to visit some of the native villages there unless properly guarded and well armed. Life is not so highly valued by the natives as a rule, although they possess a certain kind of rough love and affection for each other, it is rather of a transient character. If a man dies they mourn for him a whole night, but if a woman dies an hour or two of weeping seems to meet the case. Parents sell their daughters to other natives for small considerations, and a few sticks of tobacco would be sufficient to induce a married man to part with one or more of his wives.

### PREHISTORIC MAN.

#### DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Discoveries relating to man thousands of years before history was written have been made by an expedition which has just returned from Peru and the Argentine Republic. The discoveries (says Mr. W. L. Aldorpe, writing in the *Philadelphia Record*) prove that some of the principal major operations performed to-day were well known way back in the Stone Age.

It is often said there is nothing new under the sun. This is well illustrated by these recent discoveries, particularly as applied to surgery. Much of the evidence found by the members of this expedition will show conclusively that the operation known as "trephining"—or the cutting away of a part of the skull and replacing it with a silver plate—was practised successfully in the Stone Age. Skulls were found with large holes in them with every indication that these holes had been caused by a blow upon the head, and afterwards operated upon. They show evidence of having healed, and that the person had lived a long time after the operation was performed.

#### OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition was in charge of Dr. Alex. Hrdlicka, Curator in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The main object of the expedition was to proceed to Argentina and Peru in search for evidence as to the existence of geologically ancient man—of evidence that man did inhabit the world, and particularly North and South America, long before we have any history setting forth this fact.

The second object was to make such a collection in Peru as would enable scientists to trace thoroughly and accurately the anthropology or the types of prehistoric man of that country. The expedition left the United States on April 1, 1910, and has recently returned.

The greatest discovery made was that known technically as "diplotheria," represented by the front part of a skull, found in an excavation which was being dug for the building of a dry dock at Buenos Ayres. Also a tetraprothoma, represented by a portion of a female, which was found in ancient deposits at an isolated spot on the seashore of the province of Buenos Ayres, at Monte Hermoso. In this locality many ancient remains were found scattered over a wide area of the eastern part of the province, and particularly along a narrow belt of sand dunes, which extend over a large part of the eastern shore.

WEAPONS OF ANCIENT PERUVIANS.  
If we take into account the class of offensive weapons used by the ancient Peruvians in their terrible conflicts, almost hard to hand, it will easily be understood that compound fractures of the skull, with depression of its bony plates, must have been common. In fact, they were accustomed to throw stones of round or irregular shape to great distances, with high velocity, by means of a sling.  
They were also armed with large wooden clubs extremely hard, in the ends of which splinters of copper or stone were fastened, as well as hatchets of both these metals.

Without going into the details of the order in which the different civilisations of Peru were developed, it may be said with certainty that the aborigines possessed advanced medical knowledge, making use of a number of things unknown to us to-day. They knew the dangers of free exposure of wounds to the open air, they could easily distinguish rheumatism, ague, fever, cerebral disturbances, mental aberration, &c. Fragments of flint sharpened to a point were used for bleeding and cauterising, and flint sharpened on the edge for other purposes. Lastly, they possessed a perfect process for the mummification—or the placing of the dead body in the same condition as those of the Egyptian mummies.

## THE PORT OF LONDON.

### GREAT EXTENSION SCHEME.

The programme of the proposed development of the London Docks and of the construction of new works in the Port of London has been submitted by the General Purposes Committee to the Port of London Authority, who have taken it into consideration without, however, arriving at any decision with regard to any of the proposals up to the present.

Since 1836 nothing has been undertaken in the Port of London to meet the continuously-increasing size of vessels. About 15 months ago a scheme for remodelling the Albert Dock was introduced and a minor part was sanctioned, but as regards the remainder the Authority decided that the consideration of plans involving the expenditure of large capital sums should be deferred until a full and complete examination of the whole range of possibilities of dock reconstruction and development throughout the Port had been considered.

The proposals which the Authority now have before them, and which came through the General Purposes Committee from the able engineer, Mr. F. Palmer, embrace apparently all possible improvements, including the reconstruction of existing docks and the provision of new dock accommodation. Lord Devonport, the Chairman of the Port of London Authority, appropriately divides the proposals into three categories: (1) The primary, or urgent programme, embracing works necessary to be carried out without delay in order to give the much-needed increase of accommodation; (2) The secondary programme, comprising such works as—given a continuance of the normal growth of trade in the port—will be necessary by the time the first programme is completed; and (3) The third, or contingent, programme, which will largely depend upon eventualities.

IMMEDIATE EXPENDITURE OF NEARLY £4,000,000.

In submitting the scheme to the Port Authority, Lord Devonport for the present deals with what he describes as the primary or urgent programme only. In this connection he points out in detail the work required to be done to bring the various docks up to present requirements. The estimates of cost of works for immediate construction are: London Docks, £335,000; West India Docks, £960,000; Millwall Docks, £12,700; East India Dock, £1,000,000; Victoria Dock, £1,000,000; South Albert Dock, £2,339,000; North Albert Dock, £2,339,000; Tilbury Dock, £1,000,000; Tilbury passenger landing stage, £1,000,000; the total being £3,996,700. But there are other works for future consideration in relation to the various docks, as included in the engineer's report. The amount put down for this, including the cost of some of the works recommended for immediate construction, is £1,426,700, including London Docks, £603,000; West India Docks, £1,005,000; Millwall Docks, £2,747,000; East India Dock, £2,668,000; Victoria Dock, £1,305,000; Albert Dock, £615,000; South Albert Dock, £2,586,000; North Albert Dock, £2,586,000; Tilbury Dock, £2,618,000; Tilbury passenger landing stage, £230,000.

Lord Devonport points out that the secondary programme must be a matter for future consideration, and he adds that it is quite possible that much of the secondary programme may be subject to considerable modification before the time comes for giving effect to any part of it.

In conclusion Lord Devonport says:—"The task we have to grapple with is not a simple one. We have to make good the accumulated arrears of development occasioned by 25 years of stagnation. We have also to take a bold and long view of the possible needs of the future. As to how far ahead our conceptions will carry it is impossible to say; but judging from what has happened within the last few years it certainly is beyond my power to predict with any certainty what will be the requirements of this port to meet the developments and growth in the size of shipping in the next generation. That the growth will be continuous, both in the volume of trade and the size of vessels, I am confident. This programme when completed will certainly bring the Port to the foremost position. It will be the responsibility of those who follow us to keep it there. I venture to hope that the General Purposes Committee will give continuous consideration to these submissions, so that at the earliest possible moment their recommendations may be presented to the Authority, by which such programme as may be sanctioned shall be put in hand with the least possible delay."

It is understood that it will take several years to carry out the works recommended for immediate construction.

### INDIANS AND MILITARY SERVICE.

The honorary secretary of the All-India Muslim League has submitted to the Secretary of State for India on behalf of the League a "signed representation calling attention to the 'growing aspirations among the higher classes of the martial races of India for a share in the defence of the Empire, and to the desirability of increasing the opportunities open to Indians of good position for the military service of the Crown. Whatever method of meeting the claims of native officers may be adopted, the time is more than ripe for generous concession to the loyal sentiment and legitimate aspiration of classes of the community which are steadfast in their support of, and proud belief in, the British connection with India."

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## ATLANTIS IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

CHARGES AGAINST BRITISH OFFICIALS.

The rumour that the German explorer Dr. Leo Frobenius had hit upon traces of the mythical Atlantis of the ancients in Southern Nigeria is explained by the publication of letters from the explorer to friends in Germany, in which he claims to have discovered remains of an ancient civilisation in the Benue district.

Dr. Frobenius makes a vicious attack upon the British officials of the Colony for depriving him of the fruits of his labours. Writing from Ibadan on December 7, Dr. Frobenius says: "I have made an incredible discovery, for in West Africa I have found traces of a high and extremely ancient urban civilisation. I am having excavations made and have unearthed wonderfully worked granite pillars, remains of classic figures a yard high, burnt clay portraits of classic beauty, and vessels and fragments of pottery splendidly overlaid with glass of various colours. The main thing is that I have found the place where all the treasures are buried about three yards below the surface. Most of the things are in pieces, but so beautiful that they can properly be compared with relics of classical antiquity."

In another letter the explorer mentions that his chief find is a hollow bronze cast of a head so beautiful that anyone would set it down as classical work, but for the fine tattooing with which it is covered. Dr. Frobenius says of his discovery: "I have thus proved in the broadest sense that my Atlantis theory is correct."

In a third letter, dated "Ibadan, January 2," Dr. Frobenius writes:

"The news of my discovery of a city of ancient Atlantis reached the English. My letter of December 11 was seized and sent back to me. On December 16 a high official suddenly appeared. They tried to take all my finds from me on the pretext that the natives had stolen them from each other and sold them illegally to me. Excavations were forbidden, and everything ancient must remain in the country and move to the same effect. The same brutal barbarism with which Sven Hedin, Carl Peters, and the German steamer *Bunderath* were treated. Most of what I had won they took, including the bronze head, fragments, and postcards. However, thank the Lord, I am smarter than a good many people and promptly buried the good clay heads. They are saved."

The German learned world reserves judgment as to the value of Dr. Frobenius' discoveries, especially his claim to have found the lost Atlantis. Benue braves are nothing now. Dr. Frobenius is known as an eager advocate of the theory that Atlantis really existed and is to be looked for somewhere in Africa—*Reuter*.

## SEA POWER IN THE PACIFIC.

THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

In regard to the Galapagos Islands, which the United States are at present proposing to purchase as a naval base, it may be recalled that although the group has been well known to Europe since Darwin visited them on his memorable voyage in the *Beagle*, recent events have given them further prominence from the strategical point of view. More than twenty years ago their value in connection with the Panama Canal was foreseen, and a Governor was appointed by Ecuador, which had annexed them as its back in 1832, and still maintains a constant settlement there. They had mainly interested to Great Britain and her Dominions Beyond the Seas, as a *Morning Post* representative was reminded yesterday by a gentleman with a special knowledge of conditions on the Pacific Coast, by reason of the position they occupy. They lie on the route to the Dominions that will be opened out by the Panama Canal, and they would provide an excellent coaling station. Their possession by the United States would involve not only an American outpost covering the Panama Canal, but also the prevention of their occupation by any possible hostile Powers of several islands, some of which attain an elevation of 2,500 ft. The total land area is a little under 3,000 square miles, but much of the land, being of volcanic origin, is bare and desolate and unproductive. Darwin said that it reminded him of the waste heaps to be seen outside the ironworks of Staffordshire. The isolation of the islands from the neighbouring continent has led to the production of many curious species which offer problems for the study of naturalists. The islands are most famous, perhaps, for the giant tortoises, the seven species of which are indigenous, and each is confined to its own island. Some of them require as many as eight men to lift them. Darwin was not content with what the Governor of the islands told him about these giant reptiles, but experimented for himself in ascertaining the rate at which they travelled over land, "allowing a little time for meals," as he said, and he also tested their hearing by holding up behind and stepping on to the reptile's back. The islands also contain a peculiar genus of lizards, and half the flora is unknown elsewhere. Many tropical fruits are found growing wild. The commercial value of the islands lies in the exports of guano and orchilla moss, which are sent chiefly to Europe. The archipelago has been the scene of many scientific investigations, one of which, about fourteen years ago, was specially undertaken at the instance of the Hon. Walter Rothschild.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 5th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen quickly in E. Japan and fallen over China, particularly on the E. coast.

The depression lying over the Yangtze valley is progressing slowly Eastwards.

Pressure is highest over S. Japan and adjacent waters.

The N.E. monsoon is temporarily interrupted and moderate S.E. and S. winds may be expected over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (S) Fomosa Channel. Same as No. 1.

Hongkong & Lamook. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

\* S. winds moderate; squally, probably some showers.

## VISITORS TO CANTON.

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CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

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STEAMER	FROM	EXP. ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Feb.	JAVA	First half of Mar.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Mar.	JAPAN	First half of Mar.
TJITAROEM	JAVA	First half of Mar.	SHANGHAI	First half of Mar.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Mar.	JAVA	First half of Mar.
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	First half of Mar.	JAVA	First half of Mar.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of Mar.	JAPAN	Second half of Mar.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half of Mar.	JAVA	Second half of Mar.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
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Hongkong, 25th February, 1911.

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MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000

i.h.p., Comdr. A. Lowndes, Hongkong.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns,

7,000 i.h.p., Captain D. B. Kiddle,

Shanghai.

Atlas, admiral's flag, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p.,

Master S. West, Hongkong.

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut.

Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut.

Comdr. E. H. Donovan, Shanghai.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400,

Lt. Comdr. H. Lysons, Shanghai.

Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340,

Master W. Smith, Hongkong.

Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400,

Comdr. H. R. Veale, Shanghai.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6

guns, 5,700 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. C. Heathcote,

Hongkong.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns,

7,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas,

Hongkong.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns

4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. J. D. Guy

V.O., Hongkong.

Jannet, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns,

4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Monroe,

Hongkong.

Jannet, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns,

3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. C. Heathcote,

Hongkong.

Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns,

i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. S. St. J. Parquhar,

cruising.

Kinsla, river gunboat, 616 tons, i.h.p. 1,200,

Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.

Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400

i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. F. A. Reyne, Hongkong.

Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flagship Vice-

Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, K.C.B.,

C.V.O., C.M.G.), 14,600 tons, i.h.p. 27,000,

Capt. G. C. Cayley, Hongkong.

Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p.

22,000, Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O.,

en route to Singapore.

Moorehead, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns,

i.h.p. 800, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith,

West River.

Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,000 tons, turbine,

Captain George P. E. Hunt, D.S.O.,

Mrs. Bay.

Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.,

Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillsdale-Woodward,

B.N., Yangtze.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns,

6,300 i.h.p., Comdr. Lamb, Hongkong.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,

Lt. Comdr. Cosmo A. O. Douglas, West

River.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240

h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. J. Southby,

West River.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,

Lieut. Comdr. John Michael Barker, Yangtze.

Taka, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p.

5,000, Gunner E. J. Trillo, B.N., Hong-

kong.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns,

Commodore Byres, Hongkong.

Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800,

Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.

Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.

Comdr. M. B. Ballie-Hamilton, Shanghai.

Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns,

6,300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Harold D. Adair,

Hall, Hongkong.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 520 tons, 450 i.h.p.,

Lieut. Comdr. B. L. Hancock, Hongkong.

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5

guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B.

Hartford, Hongkong.

Widgeon, gunboat 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p.,

Lt. Comdr. M. H. Wilding, Yangtze.

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,

Lieut. Comdr. B. R. Brooke, Yangtze.

Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,

Lieut. Comdr. G. P. A. Mulock, Yangtze.

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STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL
"HENRIK IBSEN" ...	4,578	Chr. Smith	On 8th March.
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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS ... "YEDDO" ...	End of March.	

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Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	"COLENZ" Capt. H. REGENER	6,750	About 7th March.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"YORCK" Capt. J. RANDELMANN	17,000	Wed'ay, 8th Mar., at Noon
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ...	"LUTZOW" Capt. B. WILHELM	17,300	About 8th March.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"COLENZ" Capt. H. REGENER	6,750	Saturday, 25th Mar., at 8 P.M.
KUDAT & SANADAKAN ...	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBELL	5,050	End of Mar.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1911.

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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and KOBE ...	"CATHAY" ...	On 19th March.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS ...	"TRANQUEBAR" ...	On 10th April.

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Hongkong, 4th March, 1911.

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LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SYRIA Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 8th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	BORNEO Capt. W. H. S. Hall	About 10th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell	About 17th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MAENORA Capt. G. C. H. Weston, R.N.R.	Noon, 18th Mar.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NOBE Capt. G. Phillips, R.N.R.	About 22nd Mar.	Freight and Passage.

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Hongkong, 6th March, 1911.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE & JAVA	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, LLOLO & CEBU	"KAIFONG"	On 7th Mar., 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 7th Mar., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 8th Mar., NOON
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"KIUKIANG"	On 8th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 8th Mar., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 9th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, LLOLO & CEBU	"TAMING"	On 14th Mar., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

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Telephone 36

Hongkong, 6th March, 1911

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S.S. RHEINFELS ... 12th March
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S.S. SUEVIA ... 7th April
S.S. BAYERN ... 20th April
S.S. PRENFELS ... 6th May
S.S. SCANDIA ... 18th May
S.S. SLAVONIA ... 4th June
S.S. SAXONIA ... 15th June

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S.S. SPERZA ... 6th March
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SILESIA ... 14th March
FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SAMBIA ... 16th March
FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. PREUSSEN ... 25th March
FOR BREMEN, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. AMBRIA ... 27th March

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## FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.  
Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 7th Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 10th Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 11 A.M.

## FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WED'DAY, 8th Mar., at 11 A.M.
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Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
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DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
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Hongkong, 6th March, 1911.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Monday, 6th Mar., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 11th Mar., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday, 12th Mar., Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 20th Mar., Noon

## RETURN TOBENS TO JAPAN.

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUMSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

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A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

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GENERAL MANAGER

Hongkong, 6th March, 1911.

# U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

## PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th March, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 24th March, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 8th April, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 29th April, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 27th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.

\* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 10th March, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG to LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH and MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application. To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Ports: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Ports: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points: Missionaries and their families.

## INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 31st March, at 1 P.M.
ASIA	9,500 Tons	FRIDAY, 21st April, at 1 P.M.
PERSIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, at 5 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, ASIA, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG to LONDON via New York " " " \$45.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO " " " \$25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	IYO MARU Capt. R. Takada	7,000	WED'DAY, 15th March, at Daylight
	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler	7,000	SATURDAY, 25th March
	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	WED'DAY, 29th March, at Daylight
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	7,000	SATURDAY, 25th March, from Kobe
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara	7,000	TUESDAY, 28th March, at Noon
	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Sato	7,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 17th March, at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon
KOBE (DIRECT)	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred Pyne	6,000	TUESDAY, 7th March
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and SUEZ	TOSA MARU Capt. H. Nomura	6,000	TUESDAY, 7th March
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WED'DAY, 15th March, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	9,000	THURSDAY, 16th March, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Penang.

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only. \* Carries Deck Passengers

## PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To MARSEILLES and LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

To London, per New Steamer

1st Class \$ Y. 550.00

2nd Class \$ 350.00

old str. 1st Class \$ 500.00

2nd Class \$ 330.00

B 495.00

VICTORIA, B.C. &amp; SEATTLE, WASH. U.S.A.

To Pacific Coast Common Points:

1st Class \$ 430

2nd Class \$ 221

To London via New York: 1st Class \$ 260

via St. Lawrence: 1st Class \$ 259

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &amp;c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

[14-40]

# THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East: 16, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 23, FOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES OF INDIA EXHIBITION AT ALLAHABAD, 1910/11, AND FOR THE TURIN EXHIBITION OF 1911.

CHINESE OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE  
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Mar. 17th, 1 P.M.
* CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, April 14th, 1 P.M.
* AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, May 5th, 1 P.M.
* TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, May 12th, 1 P.M.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines.

\* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.  
THE Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 17th March, at 1 P.M.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO).

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	WED'DAY, April 19th, 1 P.M.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "BUYO MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 1 P.M.

## FARES FROM HONGKONG.

to SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
"	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
"	£ 125-0-0, " 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN PORTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN and UNITED STATES PORTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way.—Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

# OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 22nd Mar., at Daylight

The Co's Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 9th Mar., at 8 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 15th Mar., at 8 A.M.

For Information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI,  
MANAGER

[703]





**TELEPHONE 960. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.**

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, MARCH 3RD, 1911.

RUBBER.—			
Para Rubber in London ... .. 7- $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.			
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum
		VERNON & SMYTH,	Par.
		Share-Brokers.	

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL TOBACCONISTS

**As a guarantee  
of Quality,  
see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.**

**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
**HONGKONG AGENTS.**

# OPIUM

Quotations are :—		March 2nd	
Malwa New	...	42,500/2,550	per pion
Malwa Old	...	32,560/2,570	"
Malwa Older	...	32,580/2,600	"
Malwa V. Old	...	32,610/2,620	"
Persian fine quality	...	\$1,400/1,500	"
Persian extra fine	...	32,100	"
Patna New	...	32,550	per chist
Patna Old	...	32,530	"
Banares New	...	32,500	"
Banares Old	...	—	"

with which is incorporated  
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
Subscription, paid in advance \$12 per

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